SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1807.

aving been honored by the loan of the lat- urope Papers by the last Overland Dispatch, e the pleasure to lay some extracts there- re the Public.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 14.

utrality of the Electorate of Hesse is confirmed, both by France and Prussia. corps is posted between Cassel and to maintain this neutrality.

r, which was seen on the 28th. of Sep- produced a very lively sensation in of Germany, particularly among a people. It was also seen in the Swabia. At Memmingen, this ed as if falling to the ground, and itself in four parts. We are assured the of Fellheim have celebrated this event as an- cing the approaching advent of the Messiah.

HAGUE—Oct. 24.

A Courier dispatched from the head-quarters of the Army of the North, by Lieutenant-General Van Boecop, Chief of the Staff of that Army to his Excellency the Minister of War, brought late last night the following details of the battle which took place the 14th of this month, between the French army commanded by his Majesty the Emperor and King, and that of the Prussians commanded by his Prussian Majesty.

DETAILS of the BATTLE of JENA.

Fought the 14th October 1806.

At Jena, 15th. October 1806.

" The battle which was fought yesterday, near Jena, will form an epoch in history. The Prussian army amounted to 150 000 men, they have lost 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners. The Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are both killed, and Prince Henry of Prus- a dangerously wounded. A great number of ussian Generals & Officers are likewise wounded.

" The loss of the French is much smaller: re are 1200 wounded in the hospital of Jena, 1500 in that of Nauenbourg, and among the d only one General, the General of Brigade Belly, a soldier full of courage. The French alry is covered with glory.

Marshal Davoust stopped the enemy at the es of Koesen, and before Nauenburg; he ht the whole day, and routed more than 000 men, commanded by Generals Mollen- uth, and the King of Prussia in per- , Kalk ained ... division g... the highest glory. In short, he troops contended with each other for bra- ry and courage. The divisions of Marshals Lannes, Soult, Ney, and Augereau, were all equally engaged, and equally acquired the greatest honour.

" The Queen of Prussia, pursued by a squadron of hussars, fled on the side of Weimar. She left that place only three hours before our troops took possession of it. As she took flight in the direction where there are many of our troops, it is still very possible she may be taken prisoner.

" The divisions of the Cuirassiers and Dragoons could not arrive before the end of the day. They broke several square battalions of the Prussians, and made them prisoners. The Grand Duke of Berg was constanly at their head.

" Our troops arrived in the evening at Weimar, pursuing the rear-guard of the left wing of the enemy. Marshal Davoust pursued the right wing as far as Neustadt; he has this morning established his head-quarters at Likardsberg. It is thought the enemy are trying to collect themselves on the side of Frankenhausen, in order to gain Magdeburgh.

" The loss of the enemy must have been enormous, we can hardly know it for some time to come: six of their Generals, and a great number of Colonels, are prisoners of war.

" Lieutenant-General of the Staff."

" S. VAN BOECOP."

FROM the FRENCH and DUTCH PAPERS.

PARIS,—October 14.

At noon, this day in obedience to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor and King, his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor repaired to the Senate. The Prince being received with the usual ceremony, and having taken his seat, spoke as follows:

" Gentlemen,—The letter which his Majesty the Emperor and King writes to the Senate, and the communications that I am about to make from him, have for their object a resolution, become necessary in consequence of the conduct of the Prussian Government. It is asked, what are the causes of a rupture difficult to foresee, after the good understanding that for some years has reigned between France and Prussia, and, above all, after the mutual interests of the two nations.

" The solution of this question is found in the reports made to his Majesty by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in several notes exchanged by the Ministers of the two Powers.

" The reading of these pieces will convince you, Gentlemen, that his Majesty has neglected nothing for the preservation of peace, and he had for a long time that hope. You will also see that the dignity of his crown, [torn] the obligations imposed on him by the protec[torn] and guarantee he affords to the Confederated Sta[torn]s of the Rhine, ought to determine him to oppose force to force. No Sovereign is less than the Emperor in a state to desire war: none will be, at any time, more disposed to stop the effusion of blood, by the re-establishment of peace.

In the war which is beginning, as in those which have so gloriously terminated, his Majesty has for witnesses, his conscience and the justice of his arms: he counts upon the love of his people, and the courage of his armies: he places also an entire confidence in your zeal, so often proved for his service and the welfare of the State, which are inseperable."

His Serene Highness then laid before them.

1. A letter from his Majesty to the President and members of the Senate.

2. Two reports addressed to his Majesty by the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3. Six diplomatic notes, as follow:—

Letter from His Majesty the Emperor and King.

" Senators,

" We have quitted our capital to place ourself in the midst of our Army of Ger[many, at the] moment we saw with certainty [that its flanks] were menaced with unexpecte[d] movements. Scarcely arrived on the frontiers o[f our States,] we had an opportunity of perceivin[g how much] our presence was necessary there, and [of congra]tulating ourself on the defensive measu[res that we] had taken before we quitted the ce[ntre of our] empire. Already the Prussian armi[es, ready for] war, were in motion in all parts; th[ey had passed] their frontiers; Saxony wa[...ed, and the] wise Prince who governs [...] forced to act against his will, and agai[nst th]e interest of his people. The Prussian armies had arrived in face of the cantonments of our troops. Provocations of every kind, and even acts of violence, had marked the spirit of hatred which animated our enemies, and the moderation of our soldiers, who, tranquil at the aspect of all their movements, astonished only at receiving no orders, rested under the double confidence of courage and a just cause. Our first duty has been to pass the Rhine ourself, to form our camps, and to cause the sound of war to be heard. It has spread into the hearts of all our warriors. Rapid and combined marches have brought them, in the twinkling of an eye, to the spot we had indicated. All our camps are formed; we are going to march against the Prussian armies, and to repel force by force. At all times, we ought to say it, our heart is sorely affected at this constant preponderance which the genius of mischief obtains in Europe, occupied incessantly in traversing the designs we form for the tranquillity of Europe; the repose and happiness of the present generation—besieging every cabinet by every kind of seduction—leading those astray whom it cannot corrupt—blinding them to their true interests, and launching them into the midst of disputes, without any other guide than the passions it has known how to inspire them with. The cabinet of Berlin itself has not chosen with deliberation the part it takes: it has been thrown into it with art, and with malicious address. The King has found himself, all at once an hundred leagues from his capital, on the frontiers of the confederation of the Rhine, in the midst of his army, and opposite the French troops dispersed in their cantonments, and who thought themselves justified in counting upon the ties which unite the two states, and upon the lavish protestations made in all circumstances by the court of Berlin.

In a war so just, in which we take arms only to defend ourself, who have provoked by no act, by no pretension, and of which it would be impossible to assign the true cause, we reckon entirely on the support of the laws, and the people; whom circumstances call upon, to give us new proofs of their love, of their devotion, and of their courage. On our part, no personal sacrifice will be painful to us, no danger will stop us, whenever it is the question to assert the rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our people.

" Given at our Imperial Quarters, at Bamberg, the 7th October, 1806.

By the Emperor, (Signed) " NAPOLEON."

The Minister Secretary of State. (Signed) " H. B. Maret.

First Report to His Majesty by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

" Sire, —" October 3, 1806.

" Your Ma[je]sty, on the first news received of the ar[mament]s of Prussia, was for a long time incredul[ous. Fo]rced to believe them, you attributed them only to a misunderstanding. You hoped that this misunderstanding would quickly be cleared up, and that these armaments would then cease.

" The hopes of your Majesty had their source in your constant love of peace. They have been deceived. Prussia no longer meditates war—she has made it; from what motives? I am ignorant of them, and I know no one who does know them. If Prussia had any cause of complaint, any injury, any reason for arming, was she obliged to be silent? The minister of your Majesty at Berlin—would not he have been made acquainted with it? Would not M. Knobelsdorf have been charged to make it known? Quite on the contrary, M. Knobelsdorf brought to your Majesty only an amicable letter; and he has received assurances equally amicable, even from the lips of your Majesty yourself. Your Majesty's Minister at Berlin saw the preparations carried forward; arrogance increased, provocations multiplied, in proportion as your Majesty shewed more moderation and impassability (*impassibilite*). But if he asked what could be the complaints of Prussia, none were specified, no explanation was given to him; so that his presence became useless at Berlin; and he was there only the witness of proceedings and measures contrary to the dignity of France.

" In supposing that absurd rumours spread with an inconceivable credulity, had inspired into the Prussian Cabinet vain alarms, your Majesty, who had done every thing to prevent them, had also done every thing to dissipate them. From what dangers was Prussia de[sir]ous of guaranteeing herself? France, far from m[en]acing her, had ever given her proofs the most f[ai]al of her friendship. From what sacrifices did sh[e] wish to save herself. Your Majesty has asked [no]thing from her, of what denial of justice ha[d s]he to complain? All that she asked that was j[ust], your Majesty was disposed to grant her; bu[t s]he has made no demand, because she had non[e t]o make.

" Is it the existence of [th]e Confederation of the Rhine? Is it the arrang[em]ents that have taken place in the South of Ger[ma]ny, which have induced Prussia to take a[rm]s? One cannot even suppose it. The Court o[f] Berlin, has declared, that she had nothing to object against these arrangements. She has recognized the Confederation; she has endeavoured to unite with herself, in a similar confederation, the States in her neighbourhood.

" Your Majesty has declared, it is true that the Hanseatic Towns should remain independent and isolated from any confederation whatever. You have farther declared, that the other States in the North of Germany should be free to consult only their own policy and their own convenience; but these declarations, founded upon justice, and upon the general interest of Europe, could not furnish Prussia with a motive for war, nor even with a pretext which she dare avow.

" The war, on the part of Prussia, is, therefore without a real cause.

" Nevertheless, the Prussian armies have passed their boundaries; they have invaded Saxony; they menace the territory of the Confederation of the Rhine of the inviolability of which your Majesty is the guarantee. Even your Majesty's troops are menaced: hardly arrived before our out-posts, the Prussian troops have entered on the service of war. They have refused French Officers to enter into Saxony, and war is found

in its commencement, without the Court of Berlin having made known what causes of discontent she pretends to have—without having tried the means of conciliation—without having done any thing to avoid a rupture. A silence so obstinate, so unnatural, so incomprehensible, on the one part—on the other, a precipitation no less inconceivable, prove, that it is not necessary to seek for even an apparent motive. for what is only the result of a deplorable intrigue.

"Two parties, of which the one desires war, the other peace, have for a long time divided Prussia. The first whose attempts have been constantly exposed, feeling that it could only succeed through artifice, had only one thought, one design, one end; it was, to excite mistrusts, to make measures appear necessary which should force France to adopt similar ones, to set aside all explanation, to prevent the two Governments from being able to understand each other, and to place them in such a situation, that war should become the inevitable consequence—unfortunate project, executed with a success that the authors themselves will one day be able to call fatal.

"No; the present war has no other cause, there does not exist any other than the blind passions that have so much misled cabinets, from which Prussia was long preserved, but of which it seems that Providence has condemned it also to be the victim, in giving it up to the counsels of those who count for nothing the calamities of war, because they are not to partake of its dangers, and who are always ready to sacrifice to their ambition, to their fears, to their prejudices, to their weaknesses, the repose and the happiness of people.

"If these passions are not always the guiding motive of the cabinet of Berlin, and if some motive of personal interest has led it to take up arms, it it unquestionably the desire of inslaving Saxony and the Hanseatic Towns and of setting aside or surmounting the obstacles which your Majesty's Declaration has rendered it fearful of meeting in the execution of its designs. The war then, whatever may be the regrets that your Majesty feels in having been unable to prevent it, will offer to you a prospect worthy of yourself; since, in defending the rights and the interests of your people, you will preserve from an unjust domination States whose independence concerns not only France and its Allies, but even all Europe.

(Signed) "CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.
Mentz Oct. 3d, 1806, Prince of Benevento."

Copy of the First note Addressed to his Excellency General Knobelsdorf by his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated Sept. 11, 1806.

"The Undersigned minister of Foreign relations is charged, by the express order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, to make known to his Excellency M. Knobelsdorf, that new advices from Berlin, of an early date in September, state the garrison of that city had set out for the frontiers; that all the armaments appeared to have redoubled their activity; and that they were publicly stated, at Berlin itself, as being directed against France.

"The disposition of the court of Berlin have so much the more strongly surprised his Majesty, as he was far from foreseeing them, after the mission of M. de Knobelsdorf, and the letter of his Majesty the King of Prussia, of which he was the bearer.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, has ordered some reinforcements to be sent to his army. Prudence commanded him to take steps against a project of aggression, is unexpected as it would be unjust. But it could only be in spite of himself, and contrary to his dearest wish, that he should see himself forced to unite the forces of his empire against a Power whom nature herself has destined to be the friend of France, since she had tied together the two States by a community of interests before they were united by treaties. He pities the inconsiderateness of those agents who have procured the adoption, as useful, and even necessary, of the measures taken by the Court of Berlin.

But his sentiments for his Majesty the King of Prussia have been neither changed nor weakened; nor will be so, as long as his Majesty shall not be forced to think, that the Prussian armaments are not the result of a system of aggression, combined with Russia against France: and when intrigue, which appears to have been active in so many ways and under so many forms, in order to inspire into the Cabinet of Berlin prejudices against its best and most faithful Ally, shall have ceased, when it shall no longer menace, by preparations a nation which, up to this hour, it has not appeared easy to intimidate; his Majesty the Emperor will regard that moment as the happiest for himself, and for his Majesty the King Prussia. He will be the first to countermand the movements of the troops, which he has ordered to interrupt armaments ruinous to his treasures and the relations between the two States will be re-established in all their intimacy.

"It is, without doubt, a satisfying thing to the heart of his Majesty, not to have given, directly or indirectly, room for the misunderstanding which appears between the two States, and be unable to be responsible for the results of this singular and strange contest, since he has not ceased constantly to make, by the means of his Envoy Extraordinary and by the Undersigned, every declaration proper to expose the intrigues which, in spite of his cares, has prevailed at Berlin; but it is at the same time a great subject of reflection for his Imperial Majesty, and of grief, that while the alliance with Prussia seemed likely to permit him to diminish the number of his troops, and to direct all his forces against the common enemy, who is also that of the continent, it is against his own ally that he has precautions to take.

"The last news from Berlin, diminishing greatly the hope that the Emperor had founded upon the mission of M. Knobelsdorf, and upon the letter of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and seeming to confirm the opinion of those who think that the armament of Prussia, without any foregoing explanation, is only the consequence of the first developement of a system combined with the enemies of France, his Majesty sees himself obliged to give to his preparations a general, public and national character. He has always been willing that the undersigned should declare, that even after the publicity of the extraordinary measures to which his Majesty has found it necessary to recur, he is no less disposed to believe that the armament of the court of Berlin is only the effect of a misunderstanding, itself produced by false reports, and to replace himself, when that armament shall have ceased, in the same system of good understanding, of alliance, and of amity which united the two States.

The undersigned, &c.
(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

Copy of the note of M. de Knobelsdorf, to the Minister for Foreign affairs, Sept. 12, 1806.

"The undersigned, feeling how much it is of the first importance to answer immediately the note which his excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign affairs, has done him the honour of addressing to him this evening, feels himself compelled to limit himself to the representation of the following observations.

"The motives which have engaged the King, my master, to make armaments, have been the effect of a scheme of the enemies of France and Prussia; who jealous of intimacy which exists between these two Powers, have done every thing in their power to alarm, by false reports, coming at once from every quarter. But, above all, what proves the spirit of this measure is, that his Majesty has concerted it with no person whatever, and that the intelligence respecting it arrived sooner at Paris than at Vienna, St. Petersburgh, and London. But the King, my master, has ordered to be made to the Envoy of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, an amicable communication on the subject of these measures. The Minister had not yet returned an answer upon this communication. The relation of the interesting conversations that his Imperial Majesty has deigned to entertain with the undersigned, and the Marquis de Lucchesini could not yet have arrived at Berlin. After this explanation, the Undersigned can only testify to his Excellency his most ardent wish, that public acts may yet rest suspended till the return of the Courier dispatched to Berlin.

The Undersigned begs his Excellency, &c.
(Signed) GENERAL KNOBELSDORFF.

Copy of the 2d Note to M. de. Knoblesdorff, dated September 13, 1806.

"The Undersigned has laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the note that his excellency M. De Knobelsdorf yesterday did him the honor to address to him.

His Majesty has found therein, with pleasure, the assurance that Prussia had not entered into any concert hostile to France; that the armament he has made, had no other cause than a misunderstanding; that the departure of the garrison of Berlin, though it happened since the letter written by his Majesty the King of Prussia, ought only to be considered as the execution of an anterior order; and that the movements marked out for the Prussian troops would cease as soon as it was known at Berlin, what his Majesty the Emperor and King was pleased to say to M. M. Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini, in the particular audiences which he granted them.

"His Majesty, has ordered in consequence, that the communications which were to have been made to the Senate on Monday next, shall be deferred; and that no troops, beside those which are actually on their march towards the Rhine, shall be put in motion, until his Majesty learns the determinations and the measures that the Court of Berlin shall have taken, after the report that M.M. De Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini have made; and if these determinations are such that the French Army in Germany shall be no longer menaced, and that all things shall be replaced between France and Prussia on the same footing as they were a month ago, his Majesty will immediate[ly] order the retrograde march of the troops who are actually advancing to the Rhine.

"His Majesty expects [th]is singular misunderstanding will be cle[ared]. He expects to be enabled, without any m[...] uncertainty or doubt to restore himself to the [sen]timents of which he has given so many proofs to the Court of Berlin, and which have always been th[ose] of a faithful ally.

"The undersigned prays M. De Knobels[dorff] to receive the assurances of his high considerat[ion].

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRA[ND]
"*Prince of Bene[vento]*

Copy of the Third note addressed by the [...] Foreign affairs to M. Knobelsdorff.

"The undersigned minister of Foreig[n ...] as expressed to his Excellency M. Knob[elsdorff ...] the note which he had the honour to w[...] on the 13th of September, the confiding [...]ons with which his Majesty the Empero[r ...] the assurances given by M. Knobelsdor[ff ...] military movements of the court of B[erlin ...] not the result of any hostile conce[rt ...] France, but simply the effect of a m[...] ing; and that they would cease the [...] the first communication of His Ex[cellency ...] have arrived at Berlin.

"Nevertheless, the news received [...] bear so much all the character of an imminent [...] that his Imperial Majesty must feel some r[...] at the engagement he made, not yet to call ou[t ...] Reserve, and to defer the Constitutional Notification, after which all the forces of the nation would be placed at his disposal. He will fulfil that engagement: but he shall think it contrary to prudence and to the interest of his people, not to order, in the interim, all the measures, and all the movements of the troops, which can take place without previous notification.

"His Majesty has, at the same time, charged the Undersigned to express again to M. Knobelsdorff, that he cannot yet explain to himself, by what forgetfulness of her interests, Prussia should be willing to renounce her ties of amity with France. War between the two countries appears to him a real political monstrosity; and from the moment that the Cabinet of Berlin shall return to her pacific dispositions, and shall cease to menace the armies of Germany, his Majesty engages to countermand all the measures which prudence commanded him to take.

"He will seize with pleasure, as he does no[t] cease to do in all circumstances, the occasion [of] testifying to his Majesty the King of Prussia th[e] price he attaches to his friendship; to a uni[on] founded on a wise policy, and on reciprocal int[er]ests; and to prove to him that his sentiments [are] always the same, and that no provocation [has] been able to alter them.

The undersigned is happy in being able to [...] to his excellency M. de Knoblesdorff so fo[rmal] an assurance of the dispositions of his Maj[esty] which are so foreign to all idea of war with P[russia] [...] that he has already committed a [...] [...] his mili[tary ...] [mi]litary fault in retarding [...] preparations for one month in consenting to let fi[...] days more pass over, without calling out his [Re]serves and his National Guards.

"This confidence, which his Majesty loves to preserve, proves what a value he sets upon what was stated to him by M. Knobelsdorff, that Prussia had entered into no concert with the enemies of France, and the assurances that he had received, in putting a term to the misunderstanding which has just arisen, would cause the cessation of those armaments which were the consequences of it.

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND, &c."
"Paris, 19 Sept. 1806."

Second Note of M. Knoblesdorff to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The undersigned Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, received yesterday the Note addressed to him by his Excellency the Prince of Benevento Minister for Foreign Affairs. If, in this communication, the Undersigned has found again with extreme satisfaction, the assurance formerly given, in the Note of the 13th of September, that his Majesty the Emperor & the King would fulfil the engagement which he had made to wait the result of the explanation given to M. de Lucchesini and the General Knobelsdorff, before taking any measures respecting the constitutional Notification, which would put all the forces of the French nation at the disposal of Government, he has learned, with infinite pain, that his Majesty should have had any regret at that engagement; and that, in fulfilling it, he thinks it necessary to order all the measures and all the movements of troops, which can be taken without previous notification.

"The undersigned hastens to reiterate to his Excellency M. the Prince of Benevento, the assurance that his Majesty the King of Prussia, far from ever having had an idea of renouncing his relations of amity with France, participates in that respect all the sentiments of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, expressed in the communication to

which this Note is an anſwer; that, far from having entered into a concert with the enemies of France, his Pruſſian Majeſty has always ſought to calm all reſentments for facilitating the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace; in fine, that far from menacing the French armies in Germany by his armament, theſe only took place in conſequence of the advice received at Berlin and which, was ſo alarming, that it was not poſſible to neglect meaſures of precaution, demanded by prudence for the welfare of the State.

"The Underſigned is pleaſed, in renewing to his Excellency the Prince of Benevento the aſſurance, that in taking theſe meaſures his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has not renounced, for a ſingle inſtant, the aſſurance of ſeeing the clouds diſperſed that have been raiſed between him and France; and General Knobelſdorff is perſuaded, that ſuch will be the reſult of the explanations that have taken place. In begging M. the Prince of Benevento to make known to his Majeſty the Emperor and King this anſwer to his communication. The Underſigned has the honor to renew to His Excellency the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

(Signed) "General KNOBELSDROFF."

"Paris, Sept. 20, 1806."

Second Report addreſſed to his Majeſty the Emperor and King, by the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 6, 1806.

"SIRE,

"When in the report that a few days back I had the honour to addreſs your Majeſty, I eſtabliſhed, that if Pruſſia, had only perſonal reaſons which led her to make war, it could only be from a deſire to enſlave Saxony, and the Hanſeatic towns, I was far from perceiving, that ſhe would ever dare avow ſuch a motive. It is, nevertheleſs, an avowal which ſhe has not feared to make, and to expreſs in a note that M. de Knobelsdorff has ſent me from Metz, and which I have the honour to addreſs to your Majeſty. Of the three demands which that note contains, the firſt and the third are only made to diſguiſe, if it be poſſible, that no real importance may be attached to the ſecond.

"Pruſſia, after having ſeen with a tranquil eye the French armies in Germany during a year, could not be alarmed at their preſence when their numbers were diminiſhed—when they were diſperſed in ſmall bodies in diſtant cantonments—when, above all, your Majeſty had ſolemnly announced, that they ſhould return to France as ſoon as the affair of Cattaro the cauſe of the prolongation of their ſtay in Germany, ſhould be ſettled by an agreement with Auſtria, and that already the order for their return was given.

"Pruſſia, who ſpeaks of a negociation to fix all the intereſts in queſtion, knows well that there is no point of intereſt whatever in queſtion between the two States; the amicable diſcuſſion which ſhould definitively fix the fate of the Abbies of Eſſen and W[illegible] red by any d[illegible] The [illegible] itories [illegible] to be [illegible] that numerous [illegible] they made part [illegible] that they were com[illegible] that Duchy.

[illegible] of Pruſſia, on theſe differ[illegible] of the ſame nature, and the [illegible] ances which ſhe ſeems to indicate, do[illegible] real mind of the Cabinet of Berlin. [illegible] reveal it. It lets its ſecret eſcape [illegible] it demand that no *further obſtacle* [illegible] *ſhall be made, on the part of France* [illegible] *formation of the Northern League, which* [illegible] *race, without any exception*, all the Stat[illegible] amed *in the fundamental act of the Confede*[illegible] *of the Rhine.*

"Thus, [illegible] isfy, the moſt unjuſt ambition, Pruſſia co[illegible] o break the bonds that united her to Fr[illegible] call down new calamities upon the contin[illegible] which your Majeſty would wiſh to cicat[illegible] theſe wounds and to aſſure the tranquility, to provoke a faithful Ally, to put him under the cruel neceſſity of repelling force by force, and once more to fetch his army from the repoſe which he aſpires to make it enjoy, after ſo many fatigues and triumphs.

"I ſay it with grief, I loſe the hope of the ablity to preſerve peace, from the moment it is made to depend upon conditions that equity and honour equally oppoſe—propoſed as they are, in a tone, and in forms that the French people endured in no time, and from no power, and which it can leſs than ever endure under your Majeſty's reign.

(Signed) "C. M. TALLEYRAND, &c."

"Mayence, October 6, 1806.

NOTE.

"The Underſigned Miniſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty by the ſame Courier who brought the letter to his Imperial Majeſty which he has had the honour to tranſmit to-day to his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, has received orders to make the following communications. Their object is to have the relations of the two Courts no longer in ſuſpenſe. Each of them is ſo imminently intereſted in remaining no longer in doubt upon the ſentiments of the other, that the King flatters himſelf that his Majeſty the Emperor will applaud his frankneſs. His Pruſſian Majeſty has expreſſed in the letter mentioned above, his entire thoughts, and the whole view of the ſubjects of complaint, which, from a faithful and honeſt ally, have made him become a neighbour alarmed for his exiſtence, and neceſſarily arouſed for the defence of his deareſt intereſts. The peruſal of it will recal to his Majeſty the Emperor and King, what Pruſſia was for a long time to France. Will not the remembrance of the paſt be for her the pledge of the future? And what judge would be blind enough to believe that the King could have been for nine years towards France ſo conſiſtent, and perhaps ſo partial, in order to place himſelf voluntarily with her in a different relation—he who more than once might perhaps have ruined her, and who knows now only too well the progreſs of her power?

"But if France has in her recollections, and in the nature of things, the pledge of the ſentiments of Pruſſia, it is not ſo with this laſt Power: her recollections are made to alarm her: ſhe has been careleſs, neutral, friendly, and even in alliance. The deſtruction that ſurrounds her, the gigantic increaſe of a Power eſſentially military and conquering, which has injured her ſucceſſively in her greateſt intereſts, and menaces her in them all, leaves her now without a guaranty. This ſtate of things cannot laſt. The King ſees almoſt nothing round him but French troops, or vaſſals of France, ready to march with her. All the declarations of his Imperial Majeſty announce, that this attitude will not change. Far from that, new troops iſſue from the interior of France. Already the journals of his capital indulge themſelves in a language againſt Pruſſia, of which a Sovereign, ſuch as the King, can deſpiſe the infamy, but which does not the intentions and the error of the Government that ſuffers it. The danger grows every day. It is neceſſary to be heard at once, or be heard no more.

"Two powers who eſteem each other and who fear each other no more than they are able, without ceaſing to eſteem themſelves, have no need to go about to explain themſelves, France will not be leſs ſtrong for being juſt, and Pruſſia has no other ambition than her independence and the ſecurity of her Allies, In the actual poſition of affairs, both one and the other would riſk every thing in protecting this uncertainty. The Underſigned has received orders in conſequence to declare that the King expects with juſtice from his Imperial Majeſty.

"1. That the whole of the French troops, which are called by no fair pretence into Germany, ſhould immediately repaſs the Rhine without exception beginning their march on the very day that the King expects the anſwer of the Emperor, and continue it without halting; for this immediate and complete retreat is the only pledge of ſecurity that the King can receive at the point to which affairs have been brought.

2 "That no obſtacle ſhall be raiſed on the part of France to the formation of the League of the North, which ſhall include, without any exception, all the Sates not named in the fundamental Act of the confederation of the Rhine.

"3. That a negociation ſhall be immediately opened, to decide in a permament manner on all the points in diſpute, and that for Pruſſia its preliminary baſis ſhall be, the ſeparation of Weſel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbies by the Pruſſian troops.

"The inſtant that his Majeſty is aſſured that this baſis is accepted, he will reſume that attitude which he has quitted with regret, and will become to France that frank and peaceable neighbour, who for ſo many years has ſeen, without jealouſy, the glory of a brave people, for whoſe proſperity he has been anxious. But the lateſt intelligence of the march of the French troops compels his Majeſty to aſcertain immediately what he is to do. The underſigned is charged to inſiſt on an immediate anſwer, which at all events muſt reach his Majeſty's Head quarters by the 8th of October; his Majeſty ſtill hoping that it will arrive there time enough, that the unexpected and rapid progreſs of events, and the preſence of the troops, ſhould not put either party under the neceſſity of providing for his ſafety.

"The Underſigned is particularly inſtructed to declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that peace is the ſincere wiſh of his Majeſty; and that he only requires that which can contribute to make it permanent. The cauſes of his apprehenſions, the claims which he had for another connection, from France, are unfolded in the letter of his Majeſty to the Emperor, and are calculated to obtain from the Monarch the laſt permanent pledge of a new order of things.

"The Underſigned embraces this opportunity to renew to the Prince of Benevento the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

Paris, Oct. 1, 1806. (Signed) "KN[illegible]LSDORFF."

The Senate referred the com[illegible]nication to ſpecial Commiſſion.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S APPEAL TO THE SAXONS.

"Saxon's, the Pruſſians have overrun your territory. I enter it as your deliverer. They have forcibly broken the connections which united your troops, and have joined them to their own army. You are called upon to ſhed your blood for an intereſt to which you are not only ſtrangers but which is even in oppoſition to your intereſts:

"My army was upon the point of evacuating Germany when your territory was violated: it ſhall return to France as ſoon as Pruſſia has acknowledged your independence, and renounced the execution of the plan which ſhe had formed againſt you.

Saxons, your Prince had, till that moment, refuſed to enter into an alliance ſo oppoſite to his duties; if he has ſince conſented to the conditions impoſed upon him, it has only been in conſequence of being compelled to it by the irruption of the Pruſſians.

"I was deaf to the idle provocation which the Pruſſians offered againſt my people. I was deaf to them ſo long as their armaments were confined to the Pruſſian States, and my Miniſter did not quit Berlin till your territory had been violated.

"Saxons, your deſtiny is in your own hands! Will you remain undetermined between thoſe who would bring you under the yoke, and thoſe who would defend you? My victories ſhall ſecure the exiſtence and the indepence of your Prince, and your nation. The conqueſts of the Pruſſians will only rivet your chains. But what do I ſay? Have they not, already tried the experiment Have they not for a long time paſt, uſed every effort to compel your Prince to acknowledge a ſovereignty, which, once directly impoſed upon you would eraſe you from the liſt of nations.

"Your independence, your conſtitution, your liberty would then only exiſt in the pages of memory; and the ſhades of your forefathers, thoſe valiant Saxons, would diſd in you for ſuffering yourſelves to be reduced to ſlavery without reſiſtance—a ſlavery prepared for you ſo long beforehand—and thus becoming witneſſes of the degradation of your country into a Pruſſian province.

"Given at our Head-quarters at Eberſdorf Oct. 11, 1806.

"NAPOLEON."

On the 3d. of October, the following order of the day was iſſued to the Grand Army:

"The Marſhals are informed that the Emperor has created a Legion of the North, under the command of General Zaynaſchek; two thirds of the Officers muſt be Poles. In conſequence of this order, all deſerters who ſhall be found at the different points where the army may arrive, ſhall be provided with paſſports to proceed to Landau, where the Legion ſhall be formed. Within a few days, ſeveral Poliſh Officers will join the different corps of the army; and it is his Majeſty's order, that an officer in every corps ſhall be nominated by the Staff, to receive deſerters, and to convey them to Landau. The firſt corps of the Grand Army ſhall be formed at Mentz, where another corps will alſo be formed, under the King of Holland, which will take the name of the *Advanced Guard of the Army of the North.*"

BERLIN, Oct. 14,

Prince Louis of Pru[illegible] is no more; he died like a hero; he loſt his life on the 11th at the paſſage of the Orla, by two bullets, aimed at the ſtar of his order. His ſword has been brought to the King, but his body is in the poſſeſſion of the French. His brother, Prince Auguſtus, has ſent to demand it of them, but it is not known whether they will give it up. Prince Hohenlohe having ſent him word to hold out as long as he could, he fought for ſix hours againſt more than 20,000 French, though he had but 6000 men. The Pruſſians loſt 1500 men in this affair, The loſs of the French, it is ſaid, is more conſiderable. The ſoldiers are in deſpair at having loſt their Prince, and will fight with fury in the next action. It is belived there was a general engagement yeſterday; if there was, it was doubtleſs a bloody one, for the Pruſſian army is exaſperated to the utmoſt.

The Secretaries of the French Legation ſet out from this city to-night.

QUEEN'S PALACE, Oct. 8, 1806,

Preſent, the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare Henry Viſcount Sidmouth Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordſhip took his place at the Board accordingly

WHITEHALL Oct, 10,

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Mackworth Praed, Serjeant at Law, Sir Charles William Rouſe Boughton, Bart. Francis Percival Eliot, Richard Dawkins, Charles Moore, John Sargent, John Anſty, John Wiſhaw, Philip Deare, and Lewis Jenkins, Eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. FOX.

OCTOBER 11.

Yesterday morning the city of Westminster seemed to be occupied with a most solemn attention to the obsequies of their late representative. There is not, perhaps, in all the ever varying and mysterious occurrences of our existence, any spectacle so affecting to all minds as the funeral pomp of a great and distinguished Statesman. The circle of such a man is so extensive, his family is so numerous (for who is not of the family of such a man ?) that when he is borne to his grave, an awful sympathy is acknowledged by every bosom ! His voice will be heard no more, —his eyes are closed for ever—Death has terminated the career of his power,—the splendor of his station is sunk into the escutcheon that decorates his hearse, and the plume that nods upon it,—that from which was the general organ of all his superior endowments, and the visible point to which the public gratitude a d admiration, were directed to the dust, while the spirit which animated it by its superior energies, and brightened it by its lustre, is returned to him who gave it. Such are the affecting sentiments of the heart, such the silent ejaculations of the mind, when illustrious men are passing to their sepulchre : such, indeed, is the religion of the tomb. Nor did we ever witness a more solemn exercise of it that appeared at the funeral procession that conveyed the remains of Mr. Fox for interment to the national mausoleum of Westminster Abbey, The solemnity of its proceedings, the numerous and distinguished persons who attended it, and the respectful honours that closed the awful scene, will be found in the following description :—

At nine o'clock in the morning the preparations for paying the last sad honours to the remains of this great Statesman, commenced at his late residence, in the Stable Yard, St. James's, and throughout the avenues along which the funeral procession was to move to Westminster Abbey. The life and foot guards were early on duty to keep clear the streets ; and the several corps of Westminster volunteers, horse and foot, who were either destined to join in the procession, or line the streets, were drawn up in St. Jame's square, until they received orders to march to their respective stations which was about two o'clock, when the infantry formed the double line from the Stable Yard to the Abbey.

At half past tw , the procession set out from the Stable Yard. The hearse, which bore the body, presented a spectacle every way appropriate to the dignity of the occasion. It was an open lofty carriage of spacious dimensions ; from the base or platform of which rose an oblong pyramidical altar, ascending by four steps, covered at top by an arched canopy, supported by four pillars at the corners, the whole richly hung with black velvet, ornamented with the armorial escutcheons of the deceased, and the whole surmounted by a rich and superb plumage of ostrich feathers.

At the top of the altar was placed the Body, in a coffin covered with black velvet, ornamented in a style of simple elegance, with gilt silver nails and escutcheon plate .

Immediately after the hearse followed in mourning coaches each drawn by six horses,

The Chief Mourner.

LORD HOLLAND.

Supported by Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Howick.
The Train-Bearer, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Fox's Sec.

THE PALL-BEARERS :

The Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Thanet,
Duke of Norfolk,	Earl of Carlisle,
Duke of Devonshire,	Earl of Albemarle.

Other Mourners in Coaches.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl Spencer,	Earl of Moira.
Lord Ellenborough,	Lord Henry Petty.
Lord Grenville,	Mr. Windham.
Lord Sidmouth,	Mr. Thomas Grenville.

Mourners on Foot.

Earl Cowper,	Mr. Byng,
Lord Geo. Cavendish,	Lord William Russell,
Lord John Townshend,	Lord S. Spencer.
Master of the Rolls in Ireland (Mr. Curran,)	Solicitor General,
Mr. Whitbread,	Mr. Adam,
Mr. Sheridan,	Attorney General,
Lord Cholmondeley,	General Walpole,
Marquis of Harrington,	General Fitzpatrick,
Earl Percy,	Mr. Plumer,
Marquis of Tavistock,	Mr. W. Wynne,
Earl of Besborough,	Mr. Tierney,
Lord Dungannon,	Mr. Giles,
Earl of Jersey,	Mr Fonblanque,
Earl of Barrymore,	Mr. Jervis,
Duke of Leinster,	Sir Thomas Miller,
Mr. W Smith,	Dr. Parr.

Many other Noblemen and Members of the House of Commons attended on the occasion.

None of the Princes of the Blood attended, nor did any of their carriages appear in the cavalcade.

The whole proceeded up Pall-Mall, down Cockspur street charing cross, Whitehall, and to the Abbey, in very slow time, the trumpets sounding at intervals a solemn dirge and the regimental bands, with muffled drums and fifes, alternately playing the Dead-march in Saul, and the German Funeral Hymn. The Procession did not reach Westminster Abbey until half-past four.

The Procession, upon entering the Abbey, was received by the Clergy, and conducted to the Grave, in the North Transept, where the service was performed in the usual manner. The ceremony concluded soon after five o'clock, and the whole of the company and attendants then dispersed, as there was no return of the Procession.

The streets were immensely crowded, and the windows, and even the house tops, throughout the whole line of progress, thronged with spectators.

Mr. FOX'S WILL.

[Extracted from the registry of the prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

This is the last Will and Testament of me, the Honourable Charles James Fox, of St. Anne's Hill, in the Parish of Chertsey, in the County of Surrey.

Whereas the late Mr. Redman, of Hatton-garden, did, by his Will, give and bequeath unto me a legacy of five hundred guineas, which sum I shall be entitled at some future time to receive, together with the interest that will become due for the same : Now I do hereby give and bequeath one moiety, or equal half part, of all such monies, unto my nephew Henry Fox, son of General Fox ; and the other moiety, or other half part therefore, unto Robert Stephen, a youth now living with Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, in America. And whereas I am entitled to one annuity, or clear yearly sum of one hundred pounds, lately granted to me by his grace John Duke of Bedford, for and during the term of the natural life of Harriet Willoughby, in the grant thereof named : Now I do hereby give and bequeath the same annuity unto my wife, Elizabeth Bridget, for and during the term of her natural life, if she, the said Harriet Willoughby, shall so long live ; and from and after the decease of my said wife, unto the said Harriet Willoughby, for her own use and benefit. I give, devise, and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, not by me before disposed of, and also all and singular my real estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my said wife, Elizabeth Bridget, her Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns for ever; only I wish her to make presents in my name of any books, pictures, or marble she thinks fit, in remembrances of me, to the following friends:—Lord Holland, General Fox, General Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, ~~Mr. Hare,~~ the Bishop of Down, Lord John Townshend, Miss Fox, and Mr. BOUVERIE. There are many others whom I love and value to the greatest degree ;but these are my oldest connections. I nominate, constitute, and appoint my said wife, Elizabeth Bridget, sole Executrix of this my Will; and revoking all former Wills by me made, do declare this only to be my last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and two.

C. J. FOX. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Charles James Fox, as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who in his presence, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as Witnesses thereof.

EDWARD KENT.
CHARLES PEMBROKE.
ROBERT GILES.

EVENING MAIL.—OCTOBER 22, 1806.

We are happy to hear, that General Beresford is to have the vacant red ribbon.

That able officer, Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is said, will be speedily employed on active service.

The King has been pleased to grant to Augusta Murray (commonly called the Right Honorable Lady Augusta Murray), second daughter of the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore, his Royal Licence and authority that she may, out of respect to her descent from the family of De Ameland, take and use the surname of De Ameland, instead of her present surname of Murray.

The Royal Crown of England, which has been used by all Sovereigns since Charles I. has lately undergone considerable repairs, and was deposited in the Tower on Tuesday, by Mr. Gilbert, the Goldsmith. It is valued at 1,000,000l,

General Miranda.—A letter from New York, dated Sept. 12, says: Captain Brown, of the brig *Ontario*, who arrived this morning in twenty days from Curacoa, informs us, after taking Coro Port, Miranda was defeated in an engagement with the Spaniards, and compelled to re-embark."

-[illegible]H OCTOBER 1806.

Yesterda[illegible]ng we received Jamaica Papers to the OBE[illegible]ey do not contain any further intelligence comu[illegible]ing the British or French squadrons in the West Indies. It does not appear that Miranda, after his landing, had advanced with so much rapidity as was expected. On the 9th of August, he dispatched a messenger to the Naval and Military Commanders at Jamaica, requesting assistance.—The Messenger arrived at Jamaica on the 15th, and on the 24th, he was sent back with an answer, that the Naval and Military Commanders at Jamaica, did not feel themselves authorized in sending him any assistance without instructions from Government. At the time that Miranda dispatched the messenger to Jamaica, which was several days after he landed, he had not advanced beyond Coro.

16TH OCTOBER 1806.

Dispatches were on Friday received from Mr. Elliott at Palermo, dated 16th September last. We are sorry to say that they do not confirm the report of another victory having been obtained by our troops into Calabria. It is certain that the French are in the most perilous situation there, but we do not learn that any new debarkation of English troops has taken place.

We understand that 20 000 infantry and 5000 cavalry are speedily to be sent from this country in aid of Prussia, and other continental armies, who have or may take the field against the common enemy ; and the Transport Board has been directed to provide the necessary means of conveyance for this formidable force.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Aylesbury—Mr. Dupre, sitting Member; Lord G. Cavendish and Gen. Nugent, new Candidates.

Barnstaple—Mr Devaynes and Lord Ebrington, sitting Members; Mr. Moore, new Candidate.

Breconshire—Sir Charles Morgan retires in consequence of old age, his successor is not yet mentioned

Colchester—Mr. R. Thornton, sitting Member; Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Tuffnell, new Candidates.

Cornwall—Sir W Lemon and Mr Gregor, sitting Members; Mr. Tremayne, new Candidate.

Canterbury—Mr. J. Baker, sitting Member, Alderman Simmons, new Candidate

Cheshire—Mr. Davenport and Mr Cholmondeley, sitting Members, Colonel Broughton, new Candidate.

Chippenham—Mr. Maitland and Mr. Dawkins, sitting Members, Mr. Brooke, new Candidate.

Cumberland County—Hon. J Lowther and Sir H. Fletcher Bart. sitting Members; Lord Morpeth, new Candidate.

Devonshire—Mr. Bastard, sitting Member; Sir H. Carew and Sir T. Ackland, new Candidates.

Dorsetshire—Mr. W. M Pitt, sitting Member; Mr. Bankes and Mr. Portman, new Candidates.

Dover—Mr. Trevanyon and Mr Sp. Smith, sitting Members; Mr. Huskisson, new Candidate.

Dublin City—Mr. Shaw and Mr Latouche, jun. sitting Members, Mr. Grattan, new Candidate.

Durham County—Sir R. Milbank and Mr. Burdon, the latter Gentleman, it is expected, will retire in favour of Sir H. V. Tempest, Bart.

Durham City—Mr. R. J. Lambton and Mr. Shafts, sitting Members; Mr. Wharton, new Candidate (severe contest expected).

Exeter—Mr. Buller and Sir C. Bamfylde, sitting Members; Mr. Grainger, new Candidate.

Herefordshire—Sir G. Cornewall and Dr. Mathews, sitting [illegible] Mr. J. G. Cottereil and Col. Thos. Foley [illegible]

Ham[illegible] Sir H. Mildmay. M[illegible] Cand[illegible]

Heydon[illegible] new Ca[illegible]ida[illegible]

Honiton—The [illegible] Candidate.

Ipswich—Sir A. S. Ha[illegible]ton, sitting Members; Mr. [illegible] Candidates

Kent—Sir W. Geary, sitting M[illegible] bu[illegible] and Capt Honeywood, new Candida[illegible]

Maidstone—Sir M Bloxham and Mr. [illegible]g Members, Sergeant Best, new Candidate

Middlesex--Mr. Byng, sitting Member ; [illegible]ete and (it is said) Mr. Mainwaring, sen ne[illegible]

Norfolk--Mr. Coke, present Member [illegible]ham and Mr. Wodehouse, new Candidates.

Northamptonshire--Lord Althorpe an[illegible]angham, new Candidates.

Nottingham Town will be warmly [illegible]

Oxford University—Sir W. Scott, sitt[illegible]er ; Mr. Abbott, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Richards[illegible]ndidates.

Oxford City--Mr Wright and Mr. B[illegible]ng Members ; Mr Peters, new Candidate.

Plymouth--Mr. Tyrwhitt[illegible] Elford, sitting Members ; Sir C. Pole, ne[illegible]

Rochester--Sir T. B. Th[illegible]r. Calcraft, new Candidates

Saltash--Captain Freem[illegible] Tucker, new Candidates.

Southwark--Mr. Thornt[illegible]r. Tierney, sitting Members ; Sir T. Turton [illegible]idate,

Stafford—Mr Monckt[illegible] Member ; Mr. T. Sheridan, new Candidat[illegible]

Shrewsbury—Hon. W[illegible] Mr. J. Hill, sitting Members, Mr. Thomas [illegible] present Member for Athlone, new Candidate[illegible]

Taunton—Mr. A. Bar[illegible]andidate.

Tipperary County—Lord Mathew & Mr. J Barwell, sitting Members, H[illegible]rittle, new Candidate.

Westminster—Lord Perc[illegible] Member ; Mr. Sheridan, new Candidate.

Worcester—Mr. Robarts and Mr. Scott, sitting Members ; Col. Bromley, new Candidate.

Windsor—Colonel Vansittart, sitting Member, Colonel Desborough, and Mr. Ramsbottom, new Candidate.

Westmeath county—Mr Smith sitting Member, Lord Delvin and Lord Bective, new Candidates

Yorkshire—Mr Lascelles and Mr Wilberforce, sitting Members ; Mr. Fawkes, new Candidates

The Borough of Morpeth, in Northumberland will be vacant, should Lord Morpeth succeed in being elected for the County of Cumberland.

Berwick-upon-Tweed is expected to be contested.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. — WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1807. — Number 1116

Sheriff's Sales.

JOHN TULLOH, W. D. BRODIE, G. HALYBURTON & GILBERT FALCONER.

Vers.

JOHN BURDEN AND F. H. SMITH.

THE Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, having by an order in this cauſe bearing date the 19th day of December laſt authorized the Sheriff to Demand, receive, and diſcharge the debts due to John Burden, one of th[illegible]dants above named as Specified in four [illegible] Schedules filed in court, all Perſons ſo indebted are hereby requeſted forthwith to make payment of their reſpective Debts purſuant to the ſaid orders.

T. FITZGERALD.
SHERIFF.

Madras 12th, Feb. 1807.

ARAKIEL DIONYSIUS.

Vers.

VENCATACHELLUM VENKATAPATY CANDAPAH and MOOCOONDOO NAICKER.

THE Sheriff's Sale of a Large Spot of Paddy field Ground meaſuring 10 Cawnies and 4 3 4 Grounds Divided into five Lots (ſituated on the road leading to Coddywalk on the North ſide of Nadaroy's Choultry in the Diſtricts of [illegible]andyarput, and ſeized in the above cauſe) is to [illegible] place at the Sheriff's office No. 2, Davidſon [illegible]et Black Town on Thurſday next the 26th [illegible]ant at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.

T. FITZGERALD SHERIFF.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

Madras, 24th Feb. 1807.

[illegible] ALPATOO [illegible] GAP [illegible] CHETTYAR.

[illegible] MOOTTU COLUNDY DASAPPA CHITTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wedneſday the 4th of March next, will be ſold by [illegible]'s Sale on the premiſes between 4 and 6 in [illegible] afternoon, The undermentioned Houſe and [illegible]ands ſituated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah in [illegible]berts Garden N. 24 and 25 Paulianac Street [illegible] No. 24 One Houſe and Ground meaſuring [illegible]ength from Eaſt to Weſt 63½ feet and in [illegible]dth from North to South at the Eaſt end 3[illegible] [illegible] and at the W[illegible] end 33 feet. No. 25 A [illegible] Ground meaſuring in length [illegible] Eaſt to Weſt 63½ feet and in breadth from [illegible]th to South at the Eaſt end 42 feet and at the [illegible] end 41½ feet or thereabouts, being the pro[illegible]ty of the above Named defendant and Seized [illegible] Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature,

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

[illegible] per cent to be paid immediately on the [illegible]unt of each Purchaſe and the reſidue in 10 [illegible] default of which the depoſit ſhall be f[illegible] [illegible] the Premiſes to be reſold and the firſt pur[illegible] to be held reſponſible for any loſs or defi[illegible] that may ariſe thereon, and all advantages [illegible]d.

T. FITZGERALD SHERIFF.

[illegible] 24th *Feb.* 1807.

On Monday, the 2d February,

WAS PUBLISHED,

No. I.

OF THE

INDIAN MAGAZINE,

AND

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY,

FOR THE

MONTH OF JANUARY 1807,

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION

TO

THE RIGHT HON'BLE

Lady W. Bentinck

AND

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVING REPRESENTING A VIEW OF MADRAS FROM THE BEACH, AND CONTAINING 200 PAGES OF LETTER PRESS, as Advertiſed in the Courier and other Papers of this Preſidency. Price 2 Pagodas.

All orders for the WORK to be addreſſed to MR. J. YOUNG, COURIER OFFICE, No. 7, Stringer's-Street.

☞ *Communications on Subjects connected with* INDIA, *will be thankfully received by the Editor.*

For Private Sale.

BY JAMES RANKEN,

BENGAL Proviſions in high Preſervation, Conſiſting of Rounds & Briſkets of Beef, in 10 & 20 Gallon Caſks, Hog's Cheeks in 10 Gallon Caſks, Pork in 20 Gallon Caſks, a few ſides of Bacon, and a variety of other Articles.

By Order of the Administrator,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY the 26th February,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THAT Upper-roomed Octagon Houſe with Ground and ſuitable Out-Offices, built by the late J. Gill, Eſq. ſituated at Perambore, near the houſe built by Thos. Parry, Eſq.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchaſe Money to be paid down immediately after the ſale, and the reſidue within ten days, in default of which the Premiſes will be put up and reſold, at the loſs and expence of the firſt purchaſer, with all advantages forfeited.

The Expence of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaſer.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 26th Inſtant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

If not previouſly diſpoſed of by Private Sale.

THAT SPACIOUS HOUSE, ſituated near the Spur Tank, next to A. Cockburn Eſqrs. Garden—conſiſting of a Double Hall upwards of 60 feet long, and 40 Broad, a Dinner Hall 36 feet long, and a front and back Verandah, 2 Bed Chambers, 22 feet ſquare, with adjoining Rooms 16 by 14—a detached upper Story fit for a Dreſſing Room and Bath, with ſuitable out-offices Viz. a Bachelor's Room, a Bath, Cook Room, Pantry, Butler's Godowns, Coach Houſe, Harneſs Godown, and Stabling for ſeven Horſes.

The Garden is well Stocked with Fruit, and Flower Trees, and contains about Nine Cawnies of Ground.

The Premiſes may be viewed any day [illegible] the whole will be ſold on moderate terms, with or without Furniture.

ALSO

The HOUSE lately built [illegible] [illegible] Garden, [illegible] [illegible] of 32 feet by 18 with Verandahs [illegible] alſo a Bachelor's Chamber with ſuitable out offices—The whole conſtructed of the beſt materials, and Prepared for an upper Story—The Ground contains 11 Cawnies, or thereabouts.

For further Particulars enquire of JAMES DOBBIN.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

At his Auction Room,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 26th Inſtant,

sale to commence at 10 o'clock

THE EFFECTS OF AN OFFICER DECEASED,

Chiefly conſiſting of wearing apparel.

A NEW Regulation Sword—a Sword Knot and Gold Epaulet—a Belt and Silver Belt P[illegible]t—a New Silver Gorget, and Sundry other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Twenty Baſkets of Bengal Potatoes.

ALSO

A Gilt Mounted Lion Head Hanger, Ivory Gripe, with Foilage Guard—a Gilt Mounted Naval Hanger—Chequer'd Ivory Gripe, Blue and Gilt Blade—a Steel Mounted Highland Sword with Scotch Devices, Blue and Gilt Blade Improved Steel.

Twenty one dozen Gun Screws.

Three do. do. Hammers, and 9 Gun Prickers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 26th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN Invoice of Fleecy Jackets and Drawers,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

ON THE BEACH OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE

On FRIDAY next the 27th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

On account of the Under writers,

A THIRTEEN Inch Coir Cable of 51 3-4 fathoms & 3 Inches,

AND

A Spring Foremaſt,

Sales by Auction.

SALE Poſtponed from SATURDAY the 28th Inſtant to MONDAY the 2d of March.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT THE GARDEN HOUSE,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Col. GEORGE TASWELL,

On MONDAY, the 2d day of March next,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT NINE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The following belonging to Col. G. H. Harcourt.

AN Aſſortment of faſhionable & elegant Plate, Houſehold furniture, among which is a ſet of capital Mahogany dining Tables, China, Queens Ware, Glaſs Ware, Hanging and Wall Lamps, a very elegant Plateau, ſilver mounted, in a Mahogany caſe, four large and four ſmall handſome Chaubdar Sticks, a very elegant Hooka, with a ſilver Screen and Stand complete, two large and two ſmall pier Glaſſes, in gilt frames, a very handſome Mahogany dreſſing and writing ſtand complete with ſilver Baſon, two large and two ſmall ſilver cups, Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

A capital violincello in a caſe—a Mahogany reading and ſleeping Couch, on a new principle, made by Merlin, Prince's ſtreet, Hanover ſquare—a new copying machine and Writing Deſk, by Gaines;—Dinwiddie's Galvanic apparatus in a caſe—a capital Microſcope in a caſe complete—a Punkah with ſilver handle—a ſmall collection of Books.

And the following Marquees, &c. &c.

A Capital large Dining Marque lined with chintz, meaſuring 41 feet by 25, within the inner wall, and an outer wall that forms 4 rooms, and 4 Verandas.

A capital large Marquee made of the beſt Europe canvas, and meaſuring 37 feet by 24.

A ditto ditto ditto ditto,

A Capital Marque made of the beſt Europe Canvas and lined with Green Serge, meaſuring 28 feet by 22, with an outer Wall that forms 4 Rooms and Verandahs, a ſmall one Pole Marque neatly new,

ALSO

[illegible] and other Tents.

AND

The following Guns and Piſtols, made by particular order and under the immediate inſpection of Col. Harcourt.

A Double Barrelled Gun, by Manton with Patent Breach, &c. &c. in a Mahogany caſe complete.

A double Barrelled Rifle gun, by Manton, with patent breach &c. &c. in a Mahogany caſe complete.

A remarkable light ſingle Barrelled Fowling Piece, by D. Egg, it is ſo very light, that it may be uſed by the hand.

A pair of ſilver mounted Piſtols, by Parker, complete in a mahogany caſe.

A pair of capital Piſtols, with patent breach by Manton, in a caſe complete.

A pair of Piſtols, by Manton.

ALSO

One hundred and Thirty Southern Sheep, that have been fed on dry Graſs,

A number of Turkies and Geeſe.

Sundry Kitchen Utenſils and a Variety of other Articles,

Catalogues may be had on application at the Auction Room on Thurſday at 12 o'clock.

The Houſe will be open & the articles may be ſeen on Saturday Morning.

By order of the Administrator.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Under the Direction of Mr. Mathewſon, Merchant.

AT CHITTLEDROOG,

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of March next,

At 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

A HOUSE and Ground, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, the Property of the late Lieut. Colonel Peter Dallas.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent [illegible] the Purchaſe money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the reſidue within ten days in default of which the Premiſes will be put up and reſold at the loſs and expence of the firſt Purchaſer with all advantages forfeited.

The expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaſer.

For Sale on Commiſſion,

BY JAMES DOBBIN.

A BILLIARD Table ten feet by five, with Kues, Maces, &c, &c. complete.

By Order of the Administrator,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Under the direction of Mr. Luke [illegible]

AT SERINGAPATAM,

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of M[illegible]

At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon.

A HOUSE and Ground, with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging, the property of the late Dr. John Abernethie.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the Purchaſe Money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the reſidue within Ten days, in default of which the Premiſes will be put up and reſold at the loſs and expence of the firſt purchaſer, with all advantages forfeited.

The Expence of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaſer.

By Order of the Administrator,

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Under the direction of Mr. P. [illegible]

MERCHANT AT HYDERABAD.

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of March next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A HOUSE and Ground, ſituated at Huſſain Saugur,—The property of the late Capt. Lieut. Young of the 9th Regiment N. I.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD.

The Effects, conſiſting of Furniture, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By John Branſon,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This Day WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inſtant.

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

A SMALL Quantity of Plated Kings Confectionary—3 Milroys Cavalry Saddles Complete, a Capital Theodolite and Stand, an Excellent Quadrant in a Caſe & other Articles.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Sixteen Bullocks and a Black Charger Dock'd riſing 14 hands, Warranted Sound.

CONCERT.

J. PACZENSKY, and F. ZSCHERPEL, *Jun.* Moſt Reſpectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that their Concert under the Patronage of the Right Honorable Lady William Bentinck, will be Performed, at the Pantheon, on the 5th of March, to commence at nine o'clock preciſely.

Tickets of Admiſſion 3 Pagodas each, to be had at the Houſe of J. Paczenſky and Co. Church Street, Fort St. George, and at the Pantheon, on the day previous to the performance.

Advertiſement.

MADEIRA WINE.

At Per Pipe, - -	250
Ditto, - - -	200
Ditto, - - -	180
Ditto, - - -	160
Ditto, - - -	140

AT THE GODOWN OF

MESSRS. DALRYMPLE AND GREIG.

Beach Buildings 24th. Feb. 1807.

Advertiſement,

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

A FEW Pipes of very old London Particular Madeira, from the Houſe of Meſſrs. NEWTON, GORDON, and MURDOCK, to be had of Meſſrs. DALRYMPLE and GREIG.

Beach Buildings, 24th Feb. 1807.

LOTTERY OF CH[illegible]S.

NOTICE is hereby given, [illegible] drawing of the firſt Claſs of the CH[illegible] GOODS LOTTERY, will commence This Day at 12 o'Clock, at a Room opening to the Street of the houſe, formerly Occupied by the late Mr. Jacob Patoom, No. 6. in Armenian Church Street.

Tickets will continue ſelling this day until 11 o'Clock at the Lottery Office, and at Mr. Eglan's in the Exchange." Feb. 25th 1807.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1807.

Military Intelligence.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: Feb. 14, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The [illegible]earance of the Madras Fencibles at the Review this [illegible]ves to the Commander in Chief, the satis[illegible]ating, with undiminished Force, the Praise [illegible] to that Corps.

[illegible]scipline and efficiency have been so long ac[illegible]ged, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon those points further, than to permit the strongest Impression of the loss the service is about to sustain in the Reduction of this valuable Battalion.

From their earliest formation to the present moment, the Madras Fencibles have displayed that same zealous, active and uninterrupted discharge of their duty, as gave assurance, that had the event of their time led to the demand for their service in any part of India, Foreign as well as Domestic Distinction would have attended their course.

The Prudential reason of the state, and the general situation of affairs, now compel their Dissolution, but Sir John Cradock is persuaded, that, upon the first appearance of a necessity, Colonel Taswell and the other meritorious Officers of this Corps will reunite, and again contemning the excuse of Civil avocation, give a fresh Example of Military and Patriotic spirit.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

[*Govt. Gaz.*

PACKETS for the reception of Letters to be forwarded by the Honorable Company's ships Bengal, Asia, and Lord Castlereagh, under dispatch for England, are now open at the General Post-Office.

By Sir Edward Pellew Bart. Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies.

GENERAL MEM.

The Honorable the Governor of St. Helena having transmitted to me the undermentioned deposition of the late Commander and Officers of the Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings, captured by the French frigate La Piedmontaise of 44 Guns: The attention of the respective Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's Squadron under my command is hereby especially called to the statement: in Order that the ferocious conduct of the first Lieutenant, and part of the Crew of La Piedmontaise, may receive the general reprobation of His Majesty's Naval Service.

Given under my hand on board His Majesty's Ship Culloden at Sea 14th February 1807.

(Signed) E. PELLEW.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) E. H. LOCKER.

(A true Copy)

EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER.

Sec. to His Excellency.

ISLAND ST. HELENA.

Deposition, sworn before the Worshipful Robert Patton Esq Governor; James Cocks Esq. of Council, two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said Island.

After the ship Warren Hastings had surrendered to the National Frigate La Piedmontaise, Charles Moreau the first Lieutenant came on board the Warren Hastings, and stabbed Capt. Larkins, when passing to go on board the Frigate. In the same manner Mr. James Boyton midshipman, was also stabbed by Charles Moreau:—and Mr. John Wood second Officer, Mr John Barnes, Surgeon, & John Ball Boatswain's mate; were stabbed in different parts of the ship, by other persons belonging to the Frigate, after the surrender of the Warren Hastings.

Sworn before us this 16th of September 1806.

(Signed) Robert Patton; Governor.
[illegible] *Sitting Justice.*

(Signed) F: LARKINS, *Commander.*
JAMES COXWELL, 1st Officer.
J. WOOD, 2d Officer.
E. DAVIES, 3rd Officer,
EDW. TOUSSAINT 4th Officer.
J. BARNES, SURGEON.

(True Copy)

(Signed) THOS. H. BROOKE.

Sec. to GOVERNMENT.

On Monday last arrived the H. C. Ship Bengal, Capt. A. Cumine, from Calcutta the 10th Instant.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras—Lieut. Colonel McLeod H. M. 69th Regiment—Capt. J. Hillon, Lieut Campbell, Cornet W. Wilton, 25th L. D.—Captain Stokoe, H. C. Service—Messrs. W. Marshall, Henry White, Robert Calvert, Arthur Hall, David Grinsted, John Baker, John Ross, Philip Graves, Geo. Norman, William H. Rowley, Robert Scott Wilson, William Dunn, and B. M. Masters, *Cadets.*

For England—Mrss. C. M. Fenwicke, Powell, Harriet Butler, & F. Turner—Cols. J. Fenwicke, & P. Powell, Capts. E. W. Butler, and A. King,—B Turner Esq.—Children, Misses—Fenwicke, J. Fenwicke, F. Turner, M. M. Turner, F. Pane, Masters, T. Pane, T, Fenwicke J. W. Turner, G. W. Turner, P. P. Turner, C. King, J. Roworth, and T. Reid.

On Wednesday last arrived the Ship *Henry Wellesley*, Capt. D. Chauvet. from Calcutta the 31st Ultimo, and Masulipatam the 13th Instant.

Passengers—Capt. and Mrs. Waugh and Family—Lieutenant Scott 15th N. I.

On the same day arrived the Ship *Marian*, Captain Robert Holl, from Calcutta the 7th Instant.

On the 19th Instant the following Vessels arrived in the roads. They left Chittagong the 4th Instant.

Schooner *Phœnix*, Captain H. Sartorius—Brig Angelica—do. do.—Brig Betley Capt. W. Smith.

His Majesty's Ship Grampus, Captain Tait, giving convoy to the following China Ships, arrived at Bombay on the 10th Inst.—Ardaseir, Capt. Ruddock, David Scott; Capt. Gill, Cornwallis, Capt. Elden, and Lowjee family, Capt. John Stewart: also the Ship Milford, Capt. Landale from Europe; Futty Khire, Capt. Sparrow from Bengal, & La Fortune, Capt. Bomine from the coast.

By these Ships the following Passengers have arrived at the Presidency:—By the Ardaseir, Colonel James Drummond; by the Fortune, Capt. Stewart and Rolland, and Mr. Thompson, and Child: by the Futty Khire, Captain Stevens; and by the Milford, Mr, French, Assistant [illegible]

The H. C. extra ships *Indus*, Captain George W[illegible]den; and Tottenham, Captain Thomas Jones, which left this on the 18th ultimo, arrived at Bengal on the 5th instant.

The 14th Inst. the 1st Regiment of Madras Fencibles were reviewed by Sir John Cradock. The manner in which the Battalion performed the evolutions of the day will be best appretiated by reference to the Commander in Chief's order upon the occasion. This fine corps is to be reviewed on the Island tomorrow Morning at day light by the Right Honorable the Governor: and the lodging of their colours will take place, in presence of their Donor, the Right Hon. Lady William Bentinck, on Saturday 28th Inst. at 5 o'clock, on the Parade in Fort St. George.

Additional heads of Intelligence from the English Papers,

Captain Hancock of the cruizer sloop is promoted to the rank of Post Captain.

On the 22d October, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Lock of the *Scaleby Castle*, and Walter Campbell, of the *Nottingham*, destined to Bombay and China were sworn into the command of their respective ships.

Capt. William Adderly, of the Devaynes took leave, previous to departing for Madras and Bengal.

Capt. W. J. Eastfield is sworn into the command of the Admiral Gardner, for Madras and Bengal.

A Court of Directors was held 10th October at the India House, when Captains Ross of the Carmarthen, and Collins of the Travers, took leave previous to departure for Bombay driect.

The squadron of men of war, lately seen in the North Sea, proves to be Russian. A telegraphic message was received 9th October at the Admiralty, announcing its arrival at Portsmouth. We understand it has 4000 troops on board, who are destined for the mediterranean.

It is stated confidently from Ulm that the Princess Frederica Catherine, daughter of the King of Wirtemburg, will be asked in marriage for Jerome Bonaparte.

Some Jews have been arrested in Saxony, and one at Berlin, (named Israel and who is a man of consequence) under suspicion of conveying intelligence to the French.

The Court of Vienna entertains a project of incorporating Sclavonia, Transylvania and Croatia, with the kingdom of Hungary.

During the administration of Lord Howick, at the board of admiralty, such has been his activity, and such the Vigilance of Lord St. Vincent, that *not a single French ship of war*, sailed from, or approached a French Port in the channel, that was not either chased or taken.

The five French frigates lately captured have been surveyed and purchased into the British Navy.

Jerome Bonaparte is to be proclaimed by the French Usurper, *King of the Jews!*

Jerome Bonaparte has not only been created a Prince, but a rear admiral, on account of his *merits* in his late cruize.

Sir Philip Stevens has resigned his situation at the admiralty, from his increasing age and infirmities.

Lord Morpeth, it is said, arrived 13th October, at the King of Prussia's head quarters at Erfurt.

American Papers of 25th September mention that Miranda had re-embarked, but not on account of any defeat he had sustained, but in order to attack some other part of the country.

The Sybille French frigate (consort of the Regulus and President) arrived in Hampton roads 30th August, in great distress.

Three sail of the line, full of troops have got out of Brest.

Mr. Bullock, the late Deputy Commissary General under Sir Brook Watson, is appointed Commissary General at Beunos Ayres.

Mr. Ferguson, the Barrister, is appointed Secretary to Mr. Erskine in America.

It is expected that Lord Gardner will be raised up to the House of Peers.

General Fitzpatrick is appointed Lieut. General of the Ordnance, in the room of Sir T. Trigge. Mr. Tierney's re-election, for [illegible]wark will be opposed by Sir T[illegible]mas Turton.

A Pension is granted of 100£. a [illegible] to the Widow of Mr. Scott, Secretary to Lord Nelson, who was killed off Trafalgar, and 25£. per Annum to her 3 Sons, till of age.

The Military force of Prussia at the commencement of the war was 250,000 men, Saxony had 35,000, and Hesse 16,000 regular, besides 7000 men formed into provincial battalions, well trained and exercised.

Brigadier General A. Wood i appointed Brigadier General on the windward Island Station, vice Sir R. Bassett, deceased.

Lord Cathcart is to command one of the Expeditions.

The Centaur, Sir S. Hood arrived at Portsmouth 3d October with her prize, La Gloire. The other French frigates have been sent to Plymouth. Sir S. Hood's arm was struck by a grape shot, whilst extending it to give orders: the amputation did not take place till 2 hours after.

It is in contemplation to place a tunnel under the Frith of Forth near Queens ferry. It will cost 160,000£ and require 4 years for the execution.

On the 18th July by the explosion of 400 barrels of powder in a powder mill at Malta the following loss was sustained,

Royal Artillery	14
35th Foot,	3
Maltese Troops,	23
Total	40

Of the inhabitants nearly 200 suffered. The accident was occasioned by the temerity and disobedience of an artillery-man, who unloaded shells in the Magazine itself, instead of carrying them to a distance for that purpose. No Officer was either killed or wounded.

The pay of the boys employed in the Marines is encreased from 6d. to 9d. a day.

An order from the Lord Chamberlain's office announces a Court mourning to take place on 8th October, and to last till 29th for his late serene Highness, Charles George Augustus, Hereditary Duke of Brunswick, his Majesty's nephew.

The Audacious 74 guns, Capt. Gosel[illegible] one of Sir R. Strachan's squadrom [illegible] at Portsmouth 4th Oct. under jury [illegible] having lost her masts in a gale of win[illegible]

Mr. N. Jeffries, Jeweller, and M[illegible] for Coventry, who so strenuously end[illegible] to criminate Earl St. Vincent, app[illegible] one of the Gazettes of October last as [illegible] Bankrupt.

The Marquis of Abercorn has subscribed 20l. for the relief of the widowed PALM and her Children.

The President of 44 guns and 330 men, commanded by Mons. Labrosse was captured 27th September by Admiral Sir T. Louis.

The Vessels taken by Sir S. Hood 26th September near Chasseron lighthouse, and which having on board 8 Members of the legion of honour were destined for Martinique, were La Gloire, 46 guns, Mons. Soleil, carrying a broad pendant—In[illegible]igable 44 guns, Mons. Giradiers—[illegible]inerve 44 guns, new, Mons. Cole[illegible]mide 44 guns, two years old, Mo[illegible]anglois—They mounted 28 French 18 [illegible]ounders on the main-deck, 30 pounder carronades on [illegible] quarter deck and forecastle, and having 6[illegible] men, including troops, on board each Shi[illegible] La Themis, 44 guns, La Sylph, 18 guns, a[illegible] Le Sphynx, 18 guns, all new, escaped.

The Students of Halle, in the Prussian do[illegible]minions, have offered to serve as [illegible] The circle of Saal have offered to rai[illegible] Yagers, at their own expence.

Letters from Pomerania say that 60,000 Russians are shortly expected in the ports of the Baltic. Gen. Kutusow & Prince Bagration are departed from Petersburg for the army.

Letters from Hamburgh of 26th Se[illegible] state that the English being considerably re[illegible] forced in Calabria had surrounded, and [illegible] to pieces the army of Massena.

The French accounts however from [illegible]ples, to 5th Sept. positively assert that [illegible] English had returned to Sicily.

Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart, and [illegible] Francis Esq. are nominated Knights of the B[illegible] The latter Gentleman will be invested a[illegible] Queen's Palace, on the 29th Oct.

The inhabitants of Copenhagen have rais[illegible] subscription for the family of Mr. Palm.

It has been lately reported, that General [illegible]reau had arrived some time since in E[illegible] and that after a short stay, [illegible] had taken [illegible]parture for Hamburgh. [illegible] understood, that he is [illegible] in London, and he is to be employed in some foreign expedi[illegible]

A letter from an Officer with Sir Sydney S[illegible] mentions the reduction of Fort Licosa, on 13th August; in which affair, Lieutenant [illegible]for, Mr. Williams, [illegible]idshipman, and five [illegible] were killed, and near forty seamen and [illegible] were wounded.

It is said that Mr. Francis, who is a[illegible] be invested with the Red Ribband, is als[illegible] appointed Governor of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] [illegible]nant Colonel Alexander Baillie, 1st Bat. [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel F. Capper,—[illegible] Dymock, 1st Bat. 22d Reg. W.[illegible] Esq. Surgeon, 6th Reg. N. I.[illegible] Adjutant Cumming, and Mr. [illegible]

DEPARTURES.] Captain Th[illegible] Bat. 12th Reg. and Doctor Brown, 80th Fo[illegible]

Calcutta,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

January 22, 1806.

Mr. Charles Murray, Assistant to the Resident [illegible] Marlbrough.

January 23, 1807.

Mr G. C, Master, Register of the Provincia[illegible] of Appeal, and Court of Circuit, for the Division [illegible]na.

Mr R, H, Rattray, Register of the Dewauny Adawl[illegible] & Assistant to the Magistrate of the Zillah Court of Saru[illegible]

January 26, 1807.

Mr, Alexander Wright, Judge of the Dewanny Ada[illegible]lut, and Magistrate of the Zillah Court of Dinageppre

Mr. James Pattle, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and Magistrate of the Zillah Court of Moradabad.

January 29, 1807.

Mr. S, Salter, Assistant to the Register of the Provin[illegible]cial court of Appeal and court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Govern[illegible] General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 22, 1807.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to ma[illegible] the following appointments:

Lieutenant Jeremiah Bryant, of the Honorable Comp[illegible]ny's European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade at t[illegible] Station of Chunar, vice Maxwell, on furlough.

Lieutenant Mills Thomas, of the 27th Native Infantry, be Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master at Allahabad, ... Whinyates, deceased.

...lonel Daniel Conyngham, of the 26th Native Regi... is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

...ptain Fletcher Dalstone, of the 11th Native Regi...ent, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on ...rnishing the prescribed Certificate from the pay Depart...ent.

Captain Thomas Preston, of the Engineers, is permit...d to proceed to St. Helena for six months, on account of his health, in place of proceeding to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe on furlough, as specified in the General Orders of the 8th instant.

Mr. Thomas Hay, Cadet, is permitted to resign the Honorable Company's service, and to proceed to Europe.

Cornet Alexander Campbell, is permitted to withdraw his application for permission to resign the Honorable Company's service.

Quarter Master Serjeant of Artillery Nicholas O'Brian, is appointed a Conductor of Ordnance, from the 18th ultimo, instead of Mathew O'Brian, whose name was inserted in the General Orders of that date, by mistake.

JANUARY 24, 1807.

...rnor General in Council is pleased to direct, ...ch Company of the 20th Native Re... to 100 Privates. The Right Honora... in Chief will be pleased to issue the ... carrying the above measure into effect.

THOS. HILL.

Acting Sec. Mil Dept

The Arab ship Soondershaw, Nacoda Selim, is arrived in the river, last from Coringa the 21st ultimo.

The Danish ship Fadres Minde, Captain Risbrick, anchored off Calcutta on Wednesday evening from Serampore; and will immediately proceed in prosecution of her voyage to Copenhagen; touching at Tranquebar and the Cape of Good Hope.

The subjoined is a list of the Passengers proceeding on the Fadres Mind:

To Tranquebar:—Mr. Vernuil,

To the Cape:—Mrs. Palmer,—Major General Nicholls and two children,—Colonel Palmer,—Colonel White,—Mr. Davidson, and Mrs. Hawkins.

To Europe:—Mrs. Bowen,—Mrs. Poigrand, and two children,—Lieut. B. Halhide, H. M. ...2th regiment foot,—Mr. Dallier, and Mr. Berner.

[*Ind. Gaz. 9th Feb.*

Bombay

Extracts from General Orders.

BY GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th JANUARY, 1807.

...the... having requested permis... Quarter Master to the ... Governor in Council ...d to direct that the fol... ...n that Corps.

...Artillery.

...lliam Sealy, to be Quarter ...,—date of appointment.

3D FE..., 1807.

...he Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to ap... Capt Peter Page to the situation of an Assistant in ...Office of the Military Paymaster General.

...e Hon. the Governor in Council is also pleased to ...nt Lieutenant C. B James; Deputy Paymaster to ...bsidiary force at Poonah, vice Page resigned

... Honorable the Governor in Council has been plea... ...appoint Captain Thomas Thatcher Inspector of the ...sts belonging to the Rajah of Dhurampore.

2D, FEBRUARY 1807.

By the Commander in Chief.

...sign Tamplett of the 4th Regiment is posted to the ...ttalion.

4TH FEBRUARY 1807.

By the Commander in Chief.

...ant Surgeon Marshall to join the 2d Battalion 3d ...ent immediately, and to proceed with that Corps ...at, were he will join the 1st Battalion 8th Regt. ...r General Jones will be pleased to order Medical ...ance to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, on the march ...aroda.

ROBERT GORDON. *Adj. General.*

...the 3d Instant, anchored in the harbour the ...boukier from Calcutta—the Aboukier left ...ot off the Sand Heads on the 31st of Dec. ...s opportunity came passengers, Mrs. Prin... ...rs. Stephanos, and Mr. Sarkies.

...Sunday morning anchored in the harbour ...Honorable Company's cruiser Princess Royal, ...utenant Thomas Smee,—The Princess Royal ...iled from Bombay, bound to Surat, on the 27th ...timo, having on board as passengers Thomas ...White Esq. Military Pay-master, and Mr. As...tant Surgeon Easton, of his Majesty's 65th Regt. ...the passage they experienced constant northerly ...inds, which retarded them very much, and they ...d not reach Surat roads until the 14th instant.

On the 6th the Princess Royal sailed from Su...t bar for Bombay, leaving the Rodney and Cha... cruiser at anchor in the roads:—By this op...tunity came passengers, Major Thomas Munro, ...utenant Colebrook Royal Artillary, Lieute...t Gordon of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, ...Surgeon Gourley of Native Infantry.

On Sunday evening anchored in the harbour ...Arab ship, in charge of Mr. Richards, a Mid...pman of his Majesty's ship Cornwallis:—this ...had been captured by the Piedmontese French ...ate on the 17th of September last off Anjengo, the crew put on board another Arab that was boarded by the frigate, leaving only three lascars on board to take care of some horses, and with an officer and a few Frenchmen, they dispatched her for the Mauritius:—On the 17th of October his Majesty's frigate Cornwallis, Captain Johnston, fell in with her off the Isle of France and recaptured her:—the squadron had captured several small vessels, but not being deemed of sufficient value to be sent on to India, they set fire to, and burnt them.

[*Bom. Gaz. 11th Feb.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION

For dissolving this present Parliament and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday the 29th day of this instant October, and which was to be further prorogued on the said 29th day of this instant October, to Thursday the 27th day of November next; we do therefore publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Wednesday the 29th day of this instant October, and on the said Thursday the 27th day of November next. And, we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given order that our Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively forthwith issue out writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in our said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Monday the 15th day of December next.

Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th day of October, 1806, and in the 46th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 11.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. William Earl Nelson, Doctor in Divinity, &c.; William Haslewood, Esq.; and Dame Emma Hamilton (widow of the late Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. deceased), on behalf of Horatio Nelson Thompson, (an infant) his royal licence and authority, that the the said Horatio Nelson Thompson may assume and use the surname of Nelson only, in compliance with an injunction contained in a codicil annexed to the last will and testament of the late Right Hon. Horatio Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the County of Norfolk, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in the said county, Knight of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron, Duke of Brontè, in the kingdom of Farther Sicily, &c. deceased:—And also to order that this his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered in his College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

WHITEHALL—OCT. 25,

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville; John Markham, Esq. Rear Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet; Sir Harry Neale, Bart.; William Russel, Esq. (commonly called Lord William Russel;) the Right Hon, William Lord Kensington, Thomas Francis Freemantle, and William Frankland, Esqrs. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of high Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, Islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

TREASURY CHAMBERS—OCT. 24.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honorable Charles Bathurst to be Master and Worker of the Mint.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, *Sept*, 13.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Halkett, James Chapman, John Wilson, Samuel Harman, and Nicholas Saumarez, Esqrs. to be commissioners for the examination of accounts of the expenditure of Public Money in the West Indies.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

RUPTURE OF THE NEGOCIATION.

The mission of Lord Lauderdale has at length terminated, and in the way that we all along expected, considering the ambitious and extravagant character of the government with which he had to treat. Yesterday, a little after four o'clock, the following important message was transmitted to the Lord Mayor, from the Secretary of State for the foreign Department.

"Lord Howick presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to transmit, for his Lordship's information, a copy of a message just received from Deal by the telegraph.

"Downing street, 8th Oct.

"Telegraphic message from Deal.

"*Seven Minutes after One P. M. 8th October* 1806.

"Messenger arrived—Lord Lauderdale quits to morrow, the 9th—H. M. S. the *Clyde* ordered to attend."

On the receipt of this important communication, his lordship immediately proceeded to the Royal exchange, and read it to the Merchants who were there assembled. The intelligence was received by them with strong manifestations of satisfaction. His Lordship next communicated the Message to the merchants and underwriters at Lloyd's. There the exultation was more strongly expressed. As soon as his Lordship concluded he was saluted with three unanimous and enthusiastic cheers; and it is not too much to say, that this most respectable assembly appeared as highly gratified as if he had announced to them the capture of ten French sail of the line. We have little doubt that this intelligence will be received with no less satisfaction by the country at large. Applauding, as we do, the effort to bring about an honourable peace with France, we cannot say that we feel any particular regret that it has failed at the present moment. When nearly all continental Europe is on the point of being embattled against France, we should be sorry to see that this country, the marked object of her envy and her hate, was not enrolled in the list of the enemies of that vain, insolent, and ambitious power.

EVENING MAIL, October 27.

Last night an express was sent off to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the Proclamation for the Dissolution of Parliament.

On Thursday a number of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-House waited upon Earl Spencer, their Master, at his office, and presented him with a very superb sword, upon his being appointed Colonel of the River Fencibles.

Lord Percy has declined offering himself as Candidate for Westminster at the ensuing Election. We are not acquainted with the reasons which have induced his Lordship to decline, as his success would have been certain. It is probable that his Lordship will stand for the County of Northumberland.

On Friday the Earl of Rosslyn and suite arrived in town from Lisbon, and had an interview with his Majesty's Ministers. The steps so seasonably and so promptly taken, with regard to our ancient Ally, have put the kingdom of Portugal out of danger; and we have reason to believe that arrangements have been made highly beneficial, both to themselves and us.

EVENING MAIL—18th OCTOBER.

Yesterday a Mail arrived from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Townshend packet, in nine days. Lord St. Vincent, with his squadron, left the Tagus on the 30th ult. in consequence of the arrival of a cutter with dispatches: his Lordship was on board his ship at the time the cutter arrived, and he immediately set sail, without going on shore. His Lordship has resumed his station off Brest. Letters of the 4th state, that the French party at Lisbon, not being able to penetrate the motives for Lord St. Vincent's protracted stay in the Tagus, were extremely apprehensive that an attack upon Lisbon was meditated by his Lordship. So far did this impression operate, that they took the precaution to secrete all their money and effects, but since the departure of the squadron, and before the packet failed, they had put their cash again into circulation. Whilst the squadron lay in the Tagus, the Noble Admiral was frequently visited on board by the first people in Lisbon, whom he occasionally entertained in the most hospitable manner. The Portuguese could not enough admire the arrangements on board. The superior structure of the vessel was regarded with a flattering degree of astonishment. Such a ship as the *Hibernia* they had never seen. But the subject of their highest praise was the Noble Lord himse... whose flag she bore. His dignified ... enga... conduct, as well as the gentlemanly demeanour of his Officers during their stay at Lisbon, is spoken of by the Portuguese in the warmest terms of respect and regard.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, brought by the *Betsey* cutter. Dispatches were received, by the same conveyance, from Gen. Fox, at Sicily.

It was not Lord G. Leveson Gower, who set off for the Continent on Wednesday with Basilico, but Lord Gower, the Marquis of Stafford's son, impelled, as it is supposed, by a desire to see the Continent, at this interesting moment.

THE COURT.—OCT. 17, 1806.

His Majesty came to town yesterday; and at two o'clock held a Private Levee, which was attended by

Prince Esterhazy.

Their Excellencies the Danish, Austrian, and Portuguese Ambassadors.

The Lord Chancellor.

The President of the Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The First Lord of the Treasury.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments.

The First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Lord Steward of the Household.

Earl Winchelsea.

Lord Boston.

Messrs. Bathurst and Fawkner.

The following had the honor of being presented to his Majesty:—

Prince Esterhazy, by his Excellency Count Starhemberg, upon his arrival in England.

Mr. Rist, by Viscount Howick, upon his being appointed Charge d'Affaires from the Court of Denmark, to our Court.

The Earl of Rosslyn, by Viscount Howick, upon his return from Lisbon. The Noble Earl had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand, upon being appointed to a Military command in Scotland.

His Majesty gave audiences to his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Grenville, H. Petty, and Holland, and Mr. T. Grenville.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, when a Proclamation was issued for Dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one: the writs for the United Kingdom to be returnable on the 15th of December.

The Election for the Sixteen Scotch Peers, we understand, is to take place on the 4th of December, at Holyrood House, Edinburgh.

At half-past five o'clock his Majesty set off for Windsor.

CALABRIA.

MESSINA, SEPT. 1.

In different parts of Calabria, so much massacre began to take place, so many feuds and dissentions among the inhabitants, and so much injustice and robbery from the levy en masse on the peaceable and better sort of persons, under the false pretext of loyalty, that it was thought adviseable to send some British troops over again to restore order and tranquillity. Sir John Stuart, therefore, instead of returning directly to England, as he intended, took over with him the two battalions of the 27th Regiment, and a detachment of Dragoons. The appearance of our troops had instantly the desired effect, and was, I believe, the means of preventing a horrid scene of bloodshed and civil war in that country. Order is again restored, and tomorrow the troops are expected to return to Sicily, with the exception of the 61st Regiment, who are left to garrison Scilla. The advanced guard of the French are now under General Regnier, at a small village about ten miles to the southward of Cosenza, consisting principally of cavalry. Generals Massena and Verdier with about 10,000 men, are at Cosenza.

"BERLIN, OCT. 11

"Hostilities have at last commenced: the public evinced the greatest joy, on being informed thereof by the following letter:—

The Prince of Hohenlohe to the Prince of Salm, dated Jena, Oct. 9.

'The small corps of General Tauenzien arrived last night at Schleitz, without the loss of a single man. I expect the corps to-night at Neustadt.

'Our good Bayreuth troops have had the great satisfaction of receiving the first fire. The French have lost ten men.'

"A letter from Head Quarters assures us, 'that General Budwic's hussars have taken eight hundred prisoners,"

These circumstances are alluded to in various parts of the *Correspondenten* of the 14th, under different heads as follows:—"Soult's and D'Avoust's corps of sixteen thousand men, have not been able to prevent the junction of General Tawenzien with Price Hohenlohe, at Schleitz.

The Prussians are st... be two hundred and thirty thousand strong, in high ... and panting for hour of battle. T... ...me spirit which prevails in the army, is manifested by the whole country. The enthusiasm of w... ...res every br..., from the Prince to the Peasantry. In Berlin, one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed towards a supply of warm cloathing for the brave defenders of their country.

The Manifesto of the King of Pr... haps, the strongest that ever w... Majesty, it is said, avows it ... TO CONQUER, OR TO ...

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

REMEMBRANCE.

When Joys are past, when Pleasure's fled
And Sweets that sported round our head,
To present Toils bear no resemblance;
The dying thought, what art can warm,
And give its power a second charm?
'Tis sweet Remembrance.

Boast not vain man, of Joys to come,
When Time may *all those Joys* entomb,
And Death's fell power thy Soul entrance;
Secure *those few* which Fate has given,
Keep in thy breast the boon of Heav'n
by dear Remembrance!

C.

Madras, 24th February 1807.

WAR-OFFICE—Oct. 20.

Rules and Regulations for the better ordering of his Majesty's Army, and for improving the condition of Soldiers, as contained in his Majesty's Warrant of the 7th of October, 1806, and in certain Acts passed during the last Session of Parliament.

Periods and Terms of Enlisting.

	Years.		Years
In the Infantry for	7	In the Artillery	12
In the Cavalry	10		

Men willing to engage for a second Period of Service will be re-enlisted.

In the Infantry for	7	In the Artillery	5
Cavalry	7		

Men willing to engage for a third period of Service will be re-enlisted.

In the Infantry for	7	In the Artillery	5
Cavalry	7		

No Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier to be allowed to re enlist for a second period of service, until within twelve months of the end of his first period; nor for a third, until within two years of the end of the second. The new period in each case not to be considered as commencing until the expiration of the one preceding.

No Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier to be allowed to re-enlist, or engage to re-enlist, into any than his own regiment, until after his complete discharge.

Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, changing from one service to another, viz. from Infantry to Cavalry, Cavalry to Artillery, &c. to engage for a term of years equal to the first period of the service into which he enters.

For young men enlisting under eighteen years of age, the time wanting to complete the eighteen to be added to the seven, ten, or twelve years.

Periods of service may be extended by the Commanding Officer of the Government, Colony, Island, or Station, as to Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers serving abroad, for six months; and by the King, with respect to Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers serving either at home or abroad, until six months shall have elapsed of continued peace, subsequent to the expiration of the period of service for which they were serving; provided always that no such extension of service shall, in any case, exceed three years.

No non commissioned officer or soldier having enlisted for, and serving in, his last period of service, to be compelled to serve under any extension of service beyond six months after the expiration of such last period.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers may be transferred from one battalion to another of the same regiment; or, if disabled, to a veteran battalion; but not otherwise drafted from one regiment to another without their consent.

Every non-commissioned officer and soldier entitled to his discharge, if then serving abroad, to be sent to Great Britain or Ireland free of expence, and to receive the pay allowed to Non-commissioned officers and Soldiers on a march, from the place of his being landed, to the parish or place in which he shall have been originally enlisted, at the rate of twelve miles for each day's march, with the usual number of halting days; and every non commissioned officer and soldier, so entitled to his discharge, who shall be discharged at any place in the united kingdom, other than that to which he belongs as above to have the like pay, from the place of discharge to the place of his attestation as aforesaid.

Rates of Pay voted by Parliament for the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Army, Commencing from the 25th June 1806, inclusive.

Dragoon-guards and Dragoons,

per diem,	£.	s.	d.
Serjeant Major,	0	3	2
Serjeant	0	2	2
Corporal	0	1	7½
Ditto, after 10 years service	0	1	8½
Ditto, after [illegible] ditto	0	1	9½
Trumpeter	0	1	7
Private	0	1	3
Ditto, after 16 years service	0	1	4
Ditto, after 17 ditto	0	1	5

Infantry of the Line for General Service.

	£.	s.	d.
Serjeant major or Quarter master serjt.	0	2	6
Serjeant	0	1	10
Corporal	0	1	4
Ditto, after 7 years service	0	1	5
Ditto, after 14 ditto	0	1	6
Drummer or Fifer	0	1	1¼
Private	0	1	0
Ditto, after 7 years service	0	1	1
Ditto, after 14 ditto	0	1	2

Orders and Regulations—in respect to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers who shall have completed certain periods of Service, or who shall have been discharged as Invalid, Disabled, or Wounded.

Rate of Pensions of Men who shall have enlisted for and be discharged after having served the second and last Periods of Service.

Cavalry and Infantry.—*After second Period.*

per Diem	£.	s.	d.
Serjeant-Major, Quarter master Serjeant, Serjeant, Corporal, and private.	0	0	5
After Third Period.			
Serjeant-Major and Quarter master Serjeant, having served three years as such, so much in addition to his claim for pension as Serjeant, as will make in the whole	0	2	0
Serjeant — from	0	1	0
to	0	1	10
One halfpenny a day to be added to the shilling for every year of service as a Corporal, and one penny for every year of service as a serjeant, but the pension in no case to exceed 1s. 10d.			
Corporal — from	0	1	0
to	0	1	6
One half penny a day to be added to the shilling for every year of service as a Corporal, but the pension in no case to exceed	0	1	6
Private	0	1	0

To Serjeant-majors, Quarter-master-serjeants, Serjeants, Corporals, or Privates, serving after their period, one half penny a day to be added to the pension for every year of service after the expiration of the last period, without limit as to the amount.

Soldiers discharged before the Expiration of their Periods after Service.

Non-commissioned officers or soldiers discharged during first period, and re-enlisting into his own regiment, or into any other regiment into which he may be permitted to enlist, to be allowed to reckon, for the purpose of claiming pay and pension, all years of former service.

Non-commissioned officer or soldier, discharged during second period, to be allowed to reckon, for pay and pension, all former service, and one year for every two of absence, subsequent to such discharge, and to be entitled to pension of five pence on the expiration of the period so computed.

Non-commissioned officer or soldier, discharged during third period, and not receiving a pension as invalid, wounded, or disabled, shall immediately receive the pension due at the expiration of the second period, and for obtaining the differences between it and the pension due on the expiration of the third period, be allowed to reckon one year of every two years of absence subsequent to such discharge, so as to be entitled to the full pension of one shilling a day at the expiration of the third period so computed.

Soldiers quitting at the Expiration of their Periods of Service.

Non-commissioned officer or soldier quitting the service, and afterwards re-enlisting into his own regiment, not to reckon, for the purpose of claiming any increase of pay, the first two years after re-enlisting.

Non-commissioned officer or soldier so quitting, and re-enlisting into any other regiment, not to reckon, for the purpose of claiming increase of pay, the first three years after re-enlisting.

Service in East or West Indies.

Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, to be allowed to reckon three years for every two years of service in the East or West Indies, for the purpose of claiming increase of pay, and pension in case of discharge, but not for the purpose of claiming discharge, before the actual expiration of the second period of service.

Increase of Pay, and Pensions how forfeited.

Non-commissioned, Officers and soldiers, discharged before completion of service, and not conforming to any rules or regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as to registering their names and places of abode, & notifying the same from time to time; or not offering themselves on any Proclamation of his Majesty, or not joining any garrison or veteran battalion, if required by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, to forfeit all claim to increase of pay, or to pension, on account of service; but no soldier to be liable to be so called upon to serve, either under any proclamation, or under any order of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, who shall have completed his three full periods of service, as computed under these regulations.

Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier may be deprived, by sentence of General Court Martial, of all, or any proportion of, claim to increase of pay, or to pension, on account of former years of service.

Rates of Pensions, of Non-commissioned Officers & Soldiers discharged or disabled or unfit for Service. *per Diem.*

	s.	d.
If incapable of contributing to earn a livelihood. — from	1	3
to	1	6
If disabled, but able to contribute something towards their livelihood.	1	0
If disabled, but able materially to assist themselves.	0	9
If unfit for service, but able to earn a livelihood.	0	6

Men who, in respect merely to their disability, would be placed on either of the two lower classes, shall, if discharged during the third period of service, be entitled to the pension of one shilling.

No Non-commissioned Officer or soldier to be allowed to claim, of right, any such pension, whose disability or unfitness has arisen from vice or misconduct.

Commissioners of Chelsea to determine to which class of pension each man belongs, with power of removing from one class to another.

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers having had such pension allowed, may, by the Commissioners, be required again to serve, till they shall have completed their periods of service.

The foregoing orders and Regulations are to be understood as referring to those Non-Commissioned Officers and privates only, who have enlisted subsequently to the 24th of last June; but Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers having enlisted (for general service) previously to that period, are to be entitled, in virtue of their former services, to the full benefit of what is therein contained, in all that relates to pay and allowances, and also to pensions, if discharged as invalid, disabled, or wounded, or after a period of service of not less than 14 years.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

About half past three o'clock on the 22d September, two houses in Harp-alley, Tower-street, which have for some time past been in a state of decay, fell with a tremendous crash to the ground, and, we are concerned to state, buried a number of the unfortunate inmates in the ruins. The houses comprised a part of the premises of an adjoining public house, known by the name of the *Kentish Hoy*, and rented by Mr. Weatherhelt, the landlord, for the purpose of lodging the poorer sort of people, such as soldiers and labouring men, and in which he and his family generally slept. The neighbours with the greatest alacrity, assembled; and, having obtained tools for the purpose, began to dig for the unhappy sufferers, whom they heard calling for assistance from various parts of the ruins, in tones of the most agonizing distress.

On summoning up the lodgers, there were found missing, Weatherhelt, (the landlord) his wife, son, and daughter; Farrow and son; Hutton, (a soldier) his wife and daughter; Fitzgerald, (a soldier belonging to the Tower) his wife, and daughter; Pocock, (a soldier his wife and a young women about fourteen years of age, their relation;) Mrs. White and three children; Mrs. Darlington and two children; William Rider, a cooper; Mr. Lacy, his wife, and two daughters, making in all twenty-six persons.

Weatherhelt, his wife, and son, fell from the upper story, and were found nearly together in the ruins, where the cries of the two latter had brought the people to their relief. The husband was taken out quite dead, and in a mutilated state, by the side of his wife; the son and wife were both bruised, but not so as to endanger their lives. Weatherhelt took to his room, the night before, upwards of twenty-five guineas, which also were found, & were restored to the wife. The distressing cries of the daughter were heard for several hours before she could be released from her miserable situation in one of the lower apartments, covered with several loads of rubbish: when she was dragged from her prison, she was almost bent double, & severely bruised, but no bones were broken. She paid little attention to her own injuries, but was inconsolable till she heard her family were all out of danger. The death of her father the workmen kept from her, until she was sufficiently composed to bear the news. When her mother was brought to her, a most affecting scene was witnessed: the girl flew into her arms in the greatest extacy, and it was with difficulty they could be seperated. She fainted several times with excess of sensibility.

Farrow and his son escaped, at the back of the house, before it fell, having been warned by a cracking they heard.

Mrs. White and her children escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Darlington was a widow; her husband, an Artilleryman, was killed by accident at Woolwich last year; herself and two children fell a considerable height, and were completely involved in the ruins; she had strength enough, by calling out, to attract the workmen to the spot where they were immured. When she was taken out she made shocking lamentations for her children, which at this time had not been found. Although naked, and severely mangled, the poor woman would not quit the ruins till she had learned the fate of her offsprings:—her Infant, about [illegible] months old, was soon found, without the le[illegible] signs of life; she fondly caressed its remains, and bitterly wept its sad fate. The other was also shortly found, and, though much bruised, is likely to recover; the mother accompanied it to St. Dunstan's workhouse, where all those repaired who were not dangerously wounded, in order to be accommodated with apparel.

Lacy, his wife, and one daughter, were much bruised in their bodies, but their recovery is not doubted; the other daughter was found quite dead. Near to the dead body was dug out Lacy's relation; the young girl was pinned up for four hours in a confined place, under some timber which defended from her body a quantity of brick and rubbish, that otherwise would soon h[illegible] destroyed her. In this situation, she c[illegible] incessantly until she was deliver[illegible] a baker in the Neighbourhood, w[illegible] ed several hours to release her, [illegible] bruised by the falling of a stake [illegible] which had been left standing, and h[illegible] misfortune to have his thumb broken.

The rest of the people were all found, a[illegible] ken from their miserable abodes by nine o'clock, and are all likely to recover from the bruises they received. The only deaths are Weatherhelt, Lacy's daughter, and Mrs. Darlington's child.

Pocock, it afterwards appeared, had been on guard all night, and escaped his share of the accident.

When it is considered that to the number of twenty-six persons were buried under the ruins, it seems almost a miracle, that three persons only should have lost their lives, and no limbs should be broken. There is no doubt, however, that several lives were saved through the uncommon exertions of the neighbours and workmen, who volunteered their service to dig out the unfortunate sufferers. Their humanity on the occasion deserves to be recorded. About a fortnight prior to this accident a surveyor was employed to examine the houses, who gave it as his opinion that they would stand for fourteen years at least. No signs of falling appeared until Thursday night, when the yard attached to Weatherhelt's house seemed a good deal shrunk; but, when it was noticed it did not excite alarm, as great reliance wa[illegible] on the Surveyor's opinion. As the poor [illegible] have lost every thing they possessed, it is h[illegible] that some of our charitable institutions will [illegible] their unfortunate cases into their consideratio[illegible] and afford them such assistance as their necessit[illegible] require.

ARAB [illegible]

EXCELLENT [illegible]

LATEL[illegible]

PERFECTLY [illegible]

BUS[illegible]

PEGU[illegible] HORSES

SINGLE AND PAIR

IMPORTED BY THE LATEST VES[illegible]

Apply at No. 96, Armenian Street.

Advertisement,

THE Trustees for the affairs of the late of Messrs. Chase, Chinnery, McDoual[illegible] Co. request a Meeting of the Creditors who signed the Trust Deed, at the Age[illegible] Off[illegible] Thursday the Thirtieth day of April [illegible] take into their consideration several i[illegible] points regarding that Trust.

Absent Creditors are requested to direct [illegible] Agents at the Presidency, to appear at the m[illegible] ing, and act for them.

EDWARD WATTS,
Agent to the T[illegible]

Madras, 7th February, 1807.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 18th Instant by special Licence,—Ca[illegible] Robbins of H. M. 69th Regt. to the accomplish[illegible] Brownrigg, daughter of the late Major John B[illegible] rigg.

At Salem, on the fourth Instant, John Rich, E[illegible] Assistant Surgeon to Miss Susan Hargrave.

MADRAS DEATHS.

On the 19th Instant at Arcot the Lady of Lieutena[illegible] Colonel Adams of H. M. 25th Regt. I. D. sincerely [illegible]gretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance

On the 25th Instant at the Presidency Mr. Hamilton [illegible] the Cadet Company.

BENGAL BIRTH.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Boileau, relict of the late [illegible] Boileau Esq. of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 1st. at the house of Messrs. Mackintosh, Ful[illegible] and Co. Lieut. E. S. Frissell, of the Bombay Establishm[illegible]

On Monday night, aged two years and ten months, [illegible]chard Henry St George Anster, the infant Son of R. Anster, Esq. a most interesting and lovely Child.

Madras:—Printed by JOHN YOUNG, at No. 7. Stringer's Street,